Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 19, 1841. { NUMBER 32.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for October, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
19 Tuesday,	30 6	30 5				
20 Wednesday,	31 6	29 5				
21 Thursday,	32 6	28 5	Last Quarter,	7	3	55 E.
22 Friday,	33 6	27 5	New Moon	14	11	11 M.
23 Saturday,	34 6	26 5	First Quarter,	22	3	46 M.
24 Sunday,	35 6	25 5	Full Moon,	30	0	41 M.
25 Monday.	36 6	24 5				

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—SIX copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Domocratic Newspaper, under the title of "THE INDEX," to be edited in Washington city, and printed in Alexandria, District of Columbia, three times a week during the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum. The first number to be issued about the 1st of September next.

There is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonist to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of there approbation and support.

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re establishment or final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century. The celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by an argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

The external party badges of fomer times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severs now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendency have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of construction, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether JOHN TYLER of Virginia is politically a friend or foe—whether he will, in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft-repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if a foe, condemn him—as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. JESSE E. DOW (one of the Editors) being there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington. We are situated in the midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

☞Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the proprietor and publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Oct. 12, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid.*

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

JOB PRINTING,

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

AGRICULTURE.

BREEDING.

Many of our farmers seem to consider that it is sufficient for them to purchase a good stock, and that the system of scientific breeding is much too complicated for them. We assure them that they may continue the plan of importation until all their means are exhausted—their stock will continue to degenerate unless they learn to sustain and improve it by judicious crossing. To assist them in effecting this object, we quote the following remarks from a work of Mr. Cline, who was one of the most celebrated anatomists and authors England ever produced:

"Although the form of domestic animals has been greatly improved by selecting with care those possessed of the best shape for breeding, yet the *theory* of improvement has not been *so* well understood, that rules could be laid down for directing the practice in every case; and although the *external* form has been much studied and the proportions well ascertained, these are but indications of *internal* structure,—the principles of improving it must, therefore, be founded on a knowledge of the structure and use of the *internal* parts; and of these, the *lungs* are of the first importance; it is on their size and soundness that the strength and health of an animal principally depend, the power of converting food into nourishment being in proportion to their size, an animal with large lungs being capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with smaller lungs, and therefore a greater aptitude to fatten. The external indications of the size of the lungs are, the form and size of the chest, but a *deep* chest is not capacious, unless it be proportionally broad.

"The *pelvis* is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch-bones with the bone of the rump, and it is essential that this cavity should be large and capacious; its size is indicated by the width of the hips and the breadth of the twist; which is the junction of the thighs—the breadth of the loins being always in proportion to that of the chests and pelvis. The head should be small; the length of the neck in proportion to the height of the animal; the muscles and tendons large, the strength of the animal depending more on the muscles or tendons than on the bones; many animals with large bones are still weak, and those that are pefectly nourished during their growth have their bones often disproportionally large. A compact, round made body, a deep, full chest, a broad loin, full flank and straight back, a small head and clean chaps, with fine tapering neck, limbs and bones not coarse and large, a soft but not thick skin, with soft fine hair, are amongst the chief marks of a good kind.

"It has been generally supposed, that the breed of animals is improved by the largest males; this opinion has done considerable mischief, and probably would have done more, if it had not been counteracted by the desire of selecting animals of the best form and proportions which are rarely to be met with in those of the *largest* size; experience has proved that crossing has only succeeded, in an eminent degree, in those instances in which the females were larger than in the usual proportion of females to males, and that it has generally failed when the males were disproportionally large. If a well formed large buck be put to small ewes, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parent; but if a good *small* buck be put to larger ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form; the improvement depends on this principle, that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size and the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the fœtus is generally in proportion to that of the female parent, and, therefore, when she is disproportionately small, the quantity of *nourishment* is disproportionally small, and her offspring has all the *disproportions* of a starveling; but when the female, from her size and good constitution, is more adequate to the nourishment of a fœtus of a male smaller than herself, the growth will be proportionately larger; the larger female has also a greater quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth. To produce the most perfectly formed animal, abundant nourishment is necessary from the earliest period of its existence, until its growth is complete.

"To obtain animals with large lungs, *crossing* is the most expeditious method, because well formed females may be selected from a variety of a large size, to be put to a well formed male that is rather smaller; by such a mode of crossing, the lungs and heart become larger in consequence of a peculiarity in the circulation of the fœtus, which causes a larger proportion of the blood, under such circumstances, to be distributed to the lungs than to other parts of the body, and as the shape and size of the chest depend upon that of the lungs, hence arises the remarkably large chest, which is produced by crossing females which are larger than the males; but this practice must be limited, for it may be carried to such an extent that the bulk of the body might be so disproportioned to the size of the limbs, as to prevent the animal from moving with sufficient facility, so that, where activity is required, this practice must not be extended so far as in those which are intended for the food of man. The kinds of animals selected for cross-breeding ought never to be of *very* different habits and sizes, for notwithstanding the confessed advantages derived from cross-breeding, yet, great or sudden changes are highly improper, that having often been found injurious to the health and character of the stock: the use of bucks of the pure Dishley or Bakewell stock has, with several coarse flocks of sheep, been attended with no sensible advantage, owing to this cause, the characters and habits of the breeds being so widely dissimilar. Whenever, then, cross-breeding is attempted, care ought always to be taken to do it gradually, and to rear the progeny in a proper manner; and when the matching is conducted progressively, and with due attention to the diversity of habit in the animals, it succeeds well; the chief art being, to begin gradually at first, and in process of time, as the blood of one family is diminished, that of the other will be increased, till improvement to the degree wished for be attained by gradual approximation.

"The great improvement of the breed of horses in England arose from crossing with those diminutive stallions, Barbs and Arabians; and the introduction of Flemish mares was the source of improvement in the larger breed of cart horses; the form of the swine has also been greatly improved by crossing with the small Chinese boar: but when it became the fashion in London to drive large bay horses in carriages, the farmers in Yorkshire put their mares to much larger horses than usual, and thus did infinite mischief to their breed, by producing a race of small chested, long-legged, large-boned worthless animals; and a similar project was adopted in Normandy, for the purpose of enlarging their breed of horses, by the use of the Holstein stallion, by which the best breed of horses in France would have been spoiled, had not the farmers discovered their mistake in time, by observing their offspring much inferior in form, to that produced by their own horses."

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR HILL SIDE.

A red, poor, parched up, unproductive hill side, is one of the most uncomely features belonging to a farm. There are, however, many ways of enriching poor spots of land, but at present we will mention but three modes.

1st. In hauling stable manure, leaves from the woods, mould, and often by liming, poor land may be made quite fertile, but this mode is so expensive that it will admit of but small portions being improved. If land is enriched by the best stable dung, in three or four years the operation must be repeated, or swift deterioration takes place.

2d. By sowing several of the grasses on the same land, and grazing stock upon it, it may be enriched very fast. If this is the plan adopted, after grazing two or three years at most, the land might be turned over in the fall and sown in wheat or rye—if in the latter, it might be pastured till April, and then it would bear a corn crop. After taking off the wheat or Indian corn, if clover had been upon the ground, a good stand will soon appear. When this is the case, it may be grazed the second and third years, or if desired, a crop of hay may be taken off each season, and then it will afford some good grassing. By managing lands thus, it may be made very rich in a few years, and yield a constant profit to the owner.

3d. We do not entertain a doubt, but Jerusalem Artichokes on hill sides, and exhausted spots of land, if eaten in the winter by hogs, will make land very rich. In the first place, Artichokes afford an abundance of foliage which shades the ground in summer, and falls after frost, is covered by the rooting of the hogs, and rots in a short time. In the second place, swine give large quantities of the very best manure, while rooting after their food.—We do not say that any one of the foregoing modes is to be adopted to the rejection of the rest, but all should be pursued as far as the farmer's means will permit.

[From the Temperance Advocate.]

NEWBERRY, Sept. 16, 1841.

MR. EDITOR,—It has repeatedly been observed, that the fall is the best season for sowing most of the cultivated grasses in this climate. It is, therefore, proper that those who desire to sow them, should have the seed in readiness in fall time. But, how are we to do this? Last year, I had an order forwarded to the North early in June, and certainly expected the seed before September. But it did not arrive until the last of February, or beginning of March. The consequence was, that before the grass had time to take root, it was parched by the summer heat. Besides, the price charged by the Northern seedsman—*if you send an order*, and are not on the spot, to check their extortion—is so exorbitant that you cannot afford to purchase. At the very time, that by the prices current of the Albany Cultivator, Clover seed is selling at $5, you will be apt to be charged $7 and $8, at the Northern seed stores. This, with the freight and delay, puts it out of the question to depend on such people.

We are now exceedingly anxious throughout this District, to get Herds grass seed. I believe one hundred bushels would sell, at reasonable prices, on next sale day. I have little doubt—indeed it has been repeatedly mentioned, that if the *North. Carolina wagons* would bring down *Herds grass seed*, they could sell it freely and profitably. I know, that in *this* District, they would meet a ready market, and find it as good an article as they could carry. I believe the same might be said of York, Chester, Fairfield, Laurens, Abbeville, &c. Of *this* District I am certain.

I wish, sir, you would call their attention to this subject. OMEGA.

Mr. *Cambreleng*, our late Minister to Russia, arrived accompanied by his lady, in the Great Western, on Thursday evening, after an absence of two years in Europe.

WATER-PROOF DUBBNIG FOR LEATHER.

Keep your feet dry and your head cool.—To render leather water-proof, and at the same time to preserve its elasticity, is a matter of great importance, as it increases its durability, and protects those who apply it to shoes or boots from the mischievous effects arising from damp or wet feet. The following recipe followed out carefully, it is believed, will effect this object. Take a pint of linseed oil, two ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and a half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, and slowly melt them together, continuing to stir them so as thoroughly to incorporate them, being careful not to set the mass on fire, as the ingredients are all combustible. When this compound cools, it will be found to be about as elastic as leather ought to be. If it were harder, it would cause the leather to crack or break when bent; and if it were softer, water would enter and wash it out. To apply it, re-melt it, warm the shoes, or boots, and put it on with a small brush or a sponge, or piece of cloth tied on the end of a stick; continue to warm it in till the leather is well saturated with it, and particularly the bottoms of the soles and heels. It should always be applied when the boots or shoes are new, and then lay them by to season some time before wearing. Leather thus treated will be found impervious to water, and will wear twice as long as that to which it has not been applied. The writer has used this article for many years, and can testify to the great benefits derived from it; and he has no doubt but his shoemaker's bill has been reduced to one half by the use of this composition; and what has been saved by doctor's bill he is unable to estimate.

Common grease applied to leather tends to rot it, and it is soon washed out in wet weather. O.

Farmer's Cabinet.

GREEN AND DRY WOOD.

It is judiciously remarked, in the Maine Farmer, that a cord of Green Wood contains 1,443 pounds of water, equal to about one hogshead and two barrels. This should be borne in mind by those who haul wood to market; for by cutting down the wood and suffering it to dry some time before it is brought to market, causes the load, (a cord) to be more than a thousand pounds lighter, and of course hauling wood is so much less injurious to the horses that draw it. Besides this advantage to the wood-seller, the wood-buyer would have a much better fire. Many regard it as extravagant to burn dry wood, because it burns out faster than the green. So it does, but your room gets the advantage of being well and quickly warmed by the dry wood, while a green wood fire keeps you shivering for hours, and when it burns down, your room is not half warmed; for the very good reason, that a large portion of the heat has been carried up the chimney, in the form of steam from the moist wood.

In a Town like ours, where there are no chimney sweeps, there is another advantage in using dry wood: chimneys do not so soon become foul, which lessens the danger of the house taken fire from sparks, or flakes of burning soot.

S. C. Temperance Advocate.

RAILWAY AND STEAM-POWER 3,600 YEARS AGO.

The lost Arts of the Ancient Egyptians.—If the Thebans 1800 years before Christ, knew less in some departments of useful knowledge than ourselves, they also in others knew more. They possessed the art of tempering copper tools so as to cut the hardest granite with the most minute and brilliant precision. This art we have lost. Again, what mechanical means had they to raise and fix the enormous imposts on the lintels of their temples at Karnac? Architects now confess that they could not raise them by the usual mechanical powers. These means must, therefore, be put to the account of the "lost arts." That they were familiar with the principle of Artesian wells has been lately proved by engineering investigations carried on while boring for water in the great oasis. That they were acquainted with the principle of the railroad, is obvious, that is to say, they had artificial causeways, levelled, direct and grooved, (the grooves being anointed with oil,) for the conveyance from great distances of enormous blocks of stone, entire stone temples, and colossal statues of half the height of the monument. Remnants of iron, it is said, have lately been found in these grooves. Finally, M. Arago has argued, that they not only possessed a knowledge of steam power, which they employed in the cavern mysteries of their Pagan free-masonry, (the oldest in the world, of which the pyramids were the lodges,) but that the modern steam engine is derived, through Solomen de Caus, the predecessor of Worcester, from the invention of Hero, the Egyptian engineer.—*Westminster Review.*

Irritable Christians.—We cut the following from the Religious Magazine, and commend it to the attention of Christians of irritable temperament:

There was a clergyman who often became quite vexed at finding his little grand children in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven.

"Ma," said he, "I don't want to go to heaven."

"Don't want to go to heaven?"

"No, ma, I'm sure I don't."

"Why not? my son."

"Why, grandpa will be there, won't he?"

"Why, yes, I hope he will."

"Well, just as soon as he sees us, he will come scolding along, and say, *whew! whew! whew!—what are these boys here for?* I don't want to go to heaven if grandpa is going to be there."

"Patrick, you fool, what makes you stale so softly after that Rabbit, when your gun has no lock on it?"

"Hush! hush! my darlint, the rabbit don't know that!"

From the Washington Globe Oct. 6.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

The money article in BENNET'S paper of the 1st instant contains the following statement of the exportation for that day, and of the quantity which had been exported since July:

"The amount of specie which will go forward to-day, at these rates, is as follows:

By the Mediator for London	-	$325,000
" Charles Carroll for Havre		250,000
" Steamer Caledonia, nearly		300,000
Total,	-	$875,000

"This will make about $3,700,000 that has gone forward since July."

Making a total export of near four millions of dollars in two months, while the country South and west of New York are using depreciated paper and shinplasters for their sole currency. How comes this, that we are sending our specie to foreigners, and using base paper at home? It comes from a combination of Federal politicians, British agents, and bad banks, on one hand, and from the defect of duty on the part of the Democracy, on the other. The Federalists are actuated by a desire to destroy the currency at home, that they may have an argument for another regulator; the British agents are actuated by a desire to supply their own country with gold and silver, at the expense of ours; and the bad banks are actuated by a desire to increase their gains by unlawful and dishonest means.—While the three combined parties thus act in unison to accommplish their common object, the Democracy do not act in unison to counteract them. Even where they are in a majority in the State Legislatures, they are divided and feeble in coercing the banks to resume; and where they are in the minority, the Federalists triumph, almost without opposition. But the Democracy ought to be united, active, and persevering, whether in the majority or minority. They ought to act where they can; and where they cannot *act*, they should cry aloud and spare not. Now that the national regulator is defeated, it devolves upon the Democracy, and especially in all the State Legislatures, to force the solvent banks to instant resumption, and the insolvent ones to instant liquidation. It is as immoral as it is illegal and scandalous to tolerate the present state of things—exporting specie by the million to England, and using dishonored paper and shinplasters over the whole Union, South and West of New York.

The same paper contains a statement of the exports and imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for the last four years—being the four years of the bank suspensions—which ought to be studied by every statesman, and by every citizen and voter in the United States. It is as follows;

Imports and Exports of the precious metals in the U. States.

IMPORTS:	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Gold bullion,	536,549	240,694	86,540	273,127
Silver "	594,291	392,843	149,680	469,434
Gold coin,	1,895,261	11,444,189	1,073,040	2,612,030
Silver "	7,490,309	5,679,390	4,280,916	5,328,222
Total,	10,516,410	17,747,116	5,595,176	8,882,813
EXPORTS:				
Am. gold & silver,	1,283,519	472,941	1,908,358	2,235,073
Foreign gold,	1,930,216	740,263	2,892,310	1,468,300
Foreign silver,	2,762,514	2,294,842	3,976,075	4,665,952
Total,	5,976,249	3,508,046	9,776,743	8,369,325
Imp'rts as above,	10,516,410	17,747,116	5,595,176	8,882,813
Excess imports,	4,540,161	14,239,070		513,488
Excess exports,			4,181,567	

RECAPITULATION:

	Imports.	Exports.
1837,	10,516,410	5,976,249
1838,	17,747,116	3,508,046
1839,	5,595,176	9,776,743
1840,	8,882,813	8,369,325
Totals,	42,741,615	27,630,363

We repeat: This is a table for statesmen and farmers to study. It shows the great influx of specie into our country under the influence of an extended commerce, and the wise laws of 1834, for correcting the gold standard and repealing the (Bank) acts of 1819 against the circulation, as a legal tender, of foreign silver. The import is here shown to exceed *forty-two* millions of dollars in four years, and the export to exceed *twenty-seven* millions. This proves how easy it is for the country to supply itself with a gold and silver currency; and that, in fact, nothing but tolerating suspended banks, and using their dishonored paper, prevents it. Good laws and commerce bring us specie; bad banks, Federalists, and British agents, drive it away. But they cannot drive all. Even in the last four years there is again of *fifteen* millions; and if there had been a demand for specie at home by compelling the banks to pay, the gain would probably have been above *thirty* millions. As it is, it proves the abominable baseness of the present suspension, and the falsehood of all complaints against the Government, and the utter want of a shadow of an excuse for postponing resumption one day longer.

We take a great interest in placing these tables before the country. They are the triumph of the Constitution and of the gold and silver bills. They show that the constitutional currency would spread itself over the Union—and supply gold and silver to every body—if it was not for the base paper which the bad banks circulcate, and which the Federalists protect. They show that there were large additions to our specie in the last four years, when it was computed at eighty or ninety millions; and that there is no earthly excuse for the present suspension.

[From the Index.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

Money was first used by Abraham, who bought a tomb at Macpha for Sarah, with 30 pieces of silver, 2,139 years before Christ. It was made at Argos 894 years before Christ. Silver was coined at Rome 269 years before Christ. Prior to this period brass money was used there. Britain used coin 25 years before Christ.

Money increased eighteen times its value between 1290 and 1640, and twelve times its value between 1530 and 1800.

Silver has increased thirty times its value since the Norman conquest. A pound, then, was three times the quantity, and ten times the value in purchasing any commodity. Bank. signifying, literally, a Bench, from the Custom of Italian merchants exposing money to lend on a *banco or bench* was commenced about the beginning of the 9th century.

The Bank of Venice was established in			1157
"	Genoa	"	1345
"	Amsterdam	"	1609
"	Rotterdam	"	1635
"	England	"	1640
"	Old Scotch	"	1649
"	Hamburg	"	1710
"	Royal Bank of Scotland		1727
"	Ireland	"	1783

Savings' Banks were established in England in 1816.

The Bank of America was established in Philadelphia on the 19th June, 1780, with a capital of $839,160, for the purpose of supplying the American Army with provisions.

The Bank of North America was incorporated by Congress December 31, 1781.

The Bank of the United States was incorporated 2d March, 1791; Capital, $10,000,000; expired 11th March, 1811. Rechartered April, 1816; Capital, $35,000,000; expired 1836.

Since that period three bills for a Bank of the United States have been passed by Congress and vetoed by the Executive; and three times the people of the United States, in a voice of thunder, have said amen!

We have taken the above items from various works, and trust tha tour readers will pardon us for letting them speak for themselves.

Things by their right names.—The world is sadly deceived by names, and it names deeds according to the rank of the actors, and not according to the moral character of the deeds. The purloiner of a loaf of bread is a thief, and the robber of a bank is a financier. The counterfeiter of a half dollar is a fraudulent rascal, fit only for the penitentiary, while the counterfeiter of credit for a million is a "gentleman of the first respectability and standing." A conspiracy of idle boys to rob a hen roost or a melon yard is an enormous crime; and a conspiracy of "respectable merchants" and "distinguished lawyers" to defraud a community in an election, is a meritorious act, for which they receive the praise of public journals. To steal a yard of cotton from a retail shop sends a poor woman to a state prison. To steal thousands from the nation by perjury and forgery at the Custom House, fills a rich merchant's pockets, and gives him an additional warrant for "respectability and standing."

Philadelphia Ledger.

Currency and Business.—The New York Sun, a neutral paper, has the following very just remarks with regard to the effect on currency and business of a defeat of the Bank bill. It says:

"As regards the effect upon currency and business, it will be nothing at all. As we have repeatedly shown, the currency and exchanges are regulating themselves much more effectually and soundly than any Bank could regulate them, and trade is reviving as rapidly as the laws by which it is and must be governed will sanction. Had a Bank been created, it would have made endless mischief. Having escaped this danger, business will go on, as it has been going on, in its steady, regular and natural channels. Such, as far as we can learn, are the opinions of the discreet and honest men of all parties."

The Boston Courier, late Whig, says, "Many who were Whigs last year are now in uncertainty whether they are Whigs or not. We confess that we are in this predicament."

The Editor adds, that if approbation of the address of the Whig members of Congress is necessary to constitute a Whig, then he is not one. He says that the veto of President Tyler "prevented the establishment of an institution which no one deems necessary in the Eastern States."

Republican Journal.

The splendid bequest of Stephen Girard, to provide an asylum for orphan boys, has been squandered by the managers of the United States Bank, in bribes to Federal Editors and politicians. We see by the Philadelphia "United States," that arrangements have been made by the boys of that city for a solemn funeral procession, in token of their grief at the loss of the bequest. The little fellows may well mourn, with their elders, at the devastations of Federalism.—*Republican Journal.*

Trial of McLeod.

From the Washington Globe of Oct. 11.

We gave, a few days ago, the positive testimony of several witnesses, swearing to the presence of *McLeod* at the destruction of the Caroline. It appears that the testimony of all these witnesses has been impeached, and the character of some of them by a powerful array of circumstantial as well as direct proof.

The Albany Argus considers the innocence of the prisoner established. It has this note on the subject;

"'UTICA, Friday evening, 7--½ to 9.

"'You will see that the testimony to-day puts another face on the case of McLeod. I consider him acquitted, though the verdict has not been rendered. I have no time to say more, as the court has now been in session from 2 until half past 8, and the cars are going off. The proceedings are brought down to the last moment.'"

The following summing up of the proof in his favor, by *McLeod's* counsel, will gratify the curiosity of our readers:

Mr. Spencer's summing up of the proof in favor of his client, McLeod.

First, on the part of the defence, we have Col. McNab, who proves the issuing of the orders to Captain Drew, the individual who had charge of the expedition. Col. McNab states that the expedition, when planned, was a profound secret, unknown to any except himself and one or two confidential officers. The party collected on the shore and went on board the boats, and then the purpose of the expedition was declared, when the party was on its way to accomplish its object.

When the expedition returned, Col. McNab ordered a list of all the men engaged in the expedition to be made out, intending to bestow upon them some mark of approbation for their hardihood and successful conduct of the expedition. And here let me say, that however we may regard this transaction, the Provincial government of great Britain looked on that as a gallant achievement. But whether they rightfully or wrongfully appreciated the undertaking is perfectly indifferent to us.

To return, however, in the list thus made out the name of McLeod—either Alexander or Angus—does not appear. Colonel McNab also says that he was on the shore when the expedition embarked, and that he did not see McLeod, whom he knew most intimately. Then every boat's crew was acquainted with each other; and they respectively testify that McLeod was not among them. And it was surely likely that the members of every little party would know each other. This is, in substance, the evidence which we have taken on commission; and that will be first laid before you in our defence. You will listen to that reading with attention, although it may not be so satisfactory as the evidence of witnesses who would be before you personally.

But we will also produce before you living witnesses, who will speak of what they know. By a Mr. Harlton, we will show that the Raynock of whom Wilson spoke as being present with McLeod between the 5th and 15th of January, was absent in Europe, and could not possibly have been present at the place and on the occasion described by Wilson. With respect to Quimby, we will show you that a short time ago a letter was received by the postmaster here from a gentleman of respectability in Warren county, Pa., who, hearing of Quimby's intention to come here as a witness, and knowing his character, wrote a warning as to his worthlessness; and acting on the information, I wrote to two worthy citizens there, who have come here to speak of Quimby's character. This Quimby, you recollect, is the fellow who sold his load of hay, and went to get payment before daylight from the commissary.

We will then show you, gentlemen, that McLeod was at Chippewa, in Davis's tavern, on the day of the destruction of the Caroline—that he went to bed early, as he was fatigued, having been one of the party who rode round Navy Island. He remained in bed till sun down, when he rose. We will then show you that he went in company with Mr. William Press, then living at Niagara, and was keeping the "Hamilton House," in Hamilton's Canada, and in his company left McLeod Davis's tavern and rode to Stamford, about five miles distance, in a very bad state of the road, where he got out of his wagon, concluding that he would tarry over night with Capt. John Harrison, a retired British officer in Canada. He left Chippewa in company with Mr. Press after dark on that day. Well, he got out and went into Capt. Morrison's, and we will show by that gentleman's evidence that McLeod came to his house—that they sat and conversed till about midnight—that then they retired to bed, that he (Capt. Morrison) rose early in the morning as was his custom—that Mrs Morrison arose—and their son, a little boy of 15 years of age; that the lad went down to the gate in front of the house; that he saw there two gentlemen, who stopped as they passed, and asked the lad to call his father: that Capt. Morrison went down, and there found some one whom I don't now remember, with a Col. Cameron, who lives at Toronto, and is an elderly gentlemen, and is not able to be here; that these gentlemen asked Morrison if he had heard the news, and on receiving his reply in the negative, they told him of the burning of the Caroline, and gave him as a trophy a fragment of the boat which they had found in the eddy below the Falls.

Captain Morrison returned to the house and found Mr. McLeod at his toilet, and to him he told the intelligence he had just received. McLeod wished to go immediately, but was prevailed on by Mrs. Morrison to remain for breakfast; Mrs. Morrison will show this, and also that Mr. McLeod's boots, which had been wet were placed at the kitchen fire, where they remained all night, and in the morning were put on dry by him. Miss Morrison also, a step-daughter, I believe, of Mrs. Morrison, is also here. She is an intelligent lady, and she will corroborate the testimony of her relatives

To recur to the testimony of Press to show that he cannot be mistaken in the day, he says he was at Chippewa but once that winter. He lived at Niagara, where he kept a public house, and he says that he took two passengers from his house that day—that their names are on his books, and the compensation he received from them entered on his cash book, under date of 29th December. But further, he will tell you that he heard of the destruction of the Caroline on the next day about 10 o'clock—thus fixing, beyond all controversy, the day on which McLeod was in the company.

We thus take McLeod from Chippewa early in the evening to Captain Morrison's, where he passes the night. Then, in the morning, he rode to the Pavillion, at the Falls, and during that time we have no evidence that any one saw him; but at the Pavillion he fell in company with a person who is here—an officer of the Provincial Government, and from the Pavillion he rode with McLeod to Chippewa, conversing about the destruction of the "Caroline;" and they reached Chippewa about 9 or 10 o'clock, and then rode up the Niagara river to where Captain Usher lived—the gentleman who was murdered at his own door; and while on their journey, they were fired on from Navy Island, one ball falling directly at the edge of the river, which was handed to McLeod when he was returning.

Shortly after leaving the Pavillion, they met a gentleman, (who is also here—Mr. McLean of New York,) who had spent the previous night at Chippewa, and in company with another person, was riding down the Niagara river towards the Falls when they met Mr. McLeod, whom Mr. McLean well knew, and had seen in Buffalo a few days before, when McLeod was assaulted there.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, this evidence will be laid before you, and I question if it will be at all necessary for you to embarrass your minds with the examination of the previous question, as to whether murder was committed by any one, but that on the contrary, you will be rejoiced to find that you can return a verdict that the prisoner was not guilty, because he had no participation in the matter. I know it will rejoice your heart, as it will those of all true American citizens, that McLeod is innocent of the offence.

And here, gentlemen, let me ask you, if this evidence, which I have described, be true, what will you think of the testimony you have heard? Will it not be found irreconcilable from beginning to end? Must it not then be admitted that these men must either have invented these stories, or been misled by heated imaginations? Our witnesses are not surrounded by darkness—their observation not limited to a single dead momentary view at the dawn of day, or in the gloom of midnight. They have been in company with the prisoner, and could not be mistaken. Their evidence, then, must be all perjured, or all true. And if all true, then you will not have the slightest difficulty in pronouncing the verdict that justice demands—one which is due to the prisoner—to the nation whose subject he is and to the American people.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS FROM THE TOOTHACH.

At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated "that he was able to cure the most desperate cases of toothach (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of the following remedy to the decayed tooth. Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms. Mix and apply them to the tooth.

During a heavy fall of rain, a fellow who had taken a drop too much, happened to deposite himself underneath a water spout. He thus, laying "alone in his glory," ever and anon exclaimed—"Not a drop more, gentlemen—not a drop more."

Not so Bad.—"Parisian pantaloons" are all the fashion with the Broadway bloods, now-a-days.—Their peculiarity is, that they have no *pockets*—and their great utility, that the majority of those who wear them have no use for any.

"Ma, ain't Joe Smith a courtin' our Meley?"

"No; what makes you think so?"

"Why, always when he comes near her she sorter leans up to him like a pig to a warm lamb."

"There, Alley, go and bring in some chips."

The Manchester, N. H., Memorial tells of an old joker, who, on his way to "muster," in passing a grave yard, espied an aged couple, infirm with years, looking more like ghosts than living beings, emerging from the said yard, where they had been to weep over the graves of lost friends, and accosted them in this wise—"Go back, good folks—go back—you must have made a great mistake this morning." The old couple stared in surprise. "Go back and lie down, I say—this is'nt resurrection day—it's only general muster!"

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN!

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1841.

☞ We extract the following remarks on a very important subject from a late number of the Kentucky Farmer:

"STATISTICS.—We copy from the Farmers' Register an article, alleging great errors in the census returns taken under authority of the general government. We have heretofore hinted our own doubts of the correctness of those returns, and have, consequently, been rather shy of publishing tables drawn from them. Of the utility of full and accurate statistics in relation to the multifarious articles of production and consumption, every intelligent man is perfectly convinced; and there is not a statesman in the nation who has not deplored the want of this valuable kind of information. But the essential value and utility of statistical tables depends upon their fulness and accuracy. As they are taken for guides in legislation and in beginning, enlarging and reducing numerous important branches of productive industry, they do a positive disservice, if not substantially correct. It is better even to grope in the dark than to be misled by a light; as in the former case there is a possible chance of hitting the mark, while in the latter there is none. When legislation is guided by false facts, mischiefs and mireries must ensue. So if an enterprising merchant, manufacturer, or farmer embarks in some new, albeit legitimate pursuit, under the guidance of statistics, presumed correct but really false, his prosperity is extremely precarious, if indeed his pecuniary ruin is not inevitable."

By reading the above remarks, every citizen can at once see that it was not only his duty, but his *interest*, to have made a full and ample return of all his productions to those who were taking the late census. And why was this not generally done—why are these "great errors" in the late census returns? Oh, how mortifying must be the reflections of the patriotic portion of the Whig party on this subject, (for we know there are many honest men yet in the Whig ranks). It was *their party leaders* who prevented this fund of invaluable statistics from being correctly taken. To gain a few votes—to carry an election, they caught up the census act, and made the unenlightened believe that the design of gathering all this minute information was to enable Van Buren to lay a direct tax on them, to support his standing army, (another humbug); and even Whig Deputy Marshals, to our knowledge, were active in spreading this delusion, although acting under the solemnity of an oath! Hence the excitement was so great in some neighborhoods, that it was at the imminent peril of their lives that the Democratic Deputies dared even to ask the ordinary questions. We are satisfied, that from this cause alone, not more than *one-half* of the productions of North Carolina appear in the census returns.

Could a party, reaching power by such means—*national parricide*—expect the blessing of heaven to rest on them in power? It were vain for them so to hope, for Omnipotence has decreed that "the councils of the wicked shall be confused;" and the first few months' reign of the Whig party should teach all politicians to bear in mind that "honesty is the best policy."

A SPLENDID SCHEME OF FRAUD AND PLUNDER.

The Washington *Globe* and its able correspondents are exposing the features of one of the most splendid schemes for plundering the national treasury and enriching speculators and shavers that has ever been heard of in this country. It was projected by Mr. *John Bell*, late Secretary of War, and will be better understood by a brief statement of the facts preceding its inception.

Just before the close of the last session of the 26th Congress, an act was passed appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of making treaties with the Sac and Fox, Winnebago and Sioux Indians, to effect their removal out of Ioway Territory, to a tract of country west of the Missouri river, where they would be out of reach of the white settlers and not contiguous to the British settlements on the northwest. It was proposed in Congress to authorize the agent who was to negotiate these treaties, to include a proposition to purchase a large tract of wild land occupied by these Indians, and to form an Indian Government on our northwestern borders; but the proposition was voted down by a large majority. Accordingly, Mr. POINSETT, then Secretary of War, did all the act of Congress intended; he appointed Major PILCHER, Indian Agent at St. Louis, the agent to effect the negotiation with the Indians only for their removal out of Ioway west of the Missouri. But before Maj. P. had entered upon the new duties assigned him, Mr. Van Buren went out of office and Gen. Harrison came in, and now we come to Mr. *Bell's* agency in the business. As soon as he took the War Department into his hands, he removed Maj. PILCHER from the office of Commissioner to treat with the Indians for their removal, and appointed in his stead *Jas. D. Doty*, of Wiskonsan, a man notorious only as a swindling speculator. And, although Mr. *Bell* was a member of Congress at the time this $5,000 was appropriated, and knew that a proposition to treat with the Indians for their lands was voted down by a large majority, yet he instructed *Doty* to take the money and make a treaty, first with the wild band of Sioux Indians for their lands, and then with the other tribes mentioned above, and as the sum of money appropriated might not defray the expense of all these treaties, they would ask more from Congress. Here was a job just into *Doty's* hands—a rich harvest in speculation rose up to his view, and he went to work without delay. The result was, a treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of an immense tract of wild lands west and northwest of Ioway and Missouri, and the project of a splendid Indian Government. By this treaty, the Government is to pay the Indians a stipulated price for their lands, to lay off a district of twenty millions of acres on the St. Peters River and the Stone Lake, the choicest lands in the country, to be erected into an Indian Government, the jurisdiction over the soil to be ceded to the Indians forever, and they to be furnished with houses, farming implements, mills, blacksmiths and shops, school houses and school teachers, laborers to work their farms, &c., &c., and all at Government expense. The vast and various expenses attendant upon this magnificent scheme of fraud and plunder, (which is yet to be acted on by the Senate, and we hope, for the sake of our country, that body wil. reject it,) may be fully seen by the following statement of Maj. PILCHER, who is familiar with the subject, and has carefully examined the treaty. Read, fellow-citizens, and see where. *John Bell* would soon have landed your Government:

The treaty provides, on the part of the Government—

1. The cession of land to the Indians for an Indian Territory north of latitude 43½ degrees of north latitude, and on the St. Peters river and the Big Stone lake; the jurisdiction and the soil being both ceded to the Indians "forever." The value of the soil alone, at Congress price, would be twenty-five millions of dollars; the jurisdiction could not be computed in money, so I leave the value of this cession *blank*

2. The survey into 100 acre lots of these twenty millions of acres, at $5 a mile. There is no limitation of these surveys in point of time, or in point of numbers of Indians; but they are to go on forever, while any person of the Indian blood demands them; and the Territory is intended to receive fifteen tribes, consisting of about fifty thousand souls. The survey of twenty millions would be about $1,248,000. The sub-division of the same into ten acre fields would amount to a sum several times greater than the one hundred acre lots, and may be set down as *unascertainable*.

3. A land office for conducting the above surveys, say one register and receiver, and office expenses, at the rate of about $6,000 per annum, forever, or until all the business was done: this, also, *unascertainable*.

4. Seven reserves of land for the bands of Sioux now on the purchase, being in the whole 520,000 acres; and on which the three bands are to settle, leaving the rest for other Indians.

5. A reserve of land for the Governor, and a house to be built for him; quantity of land *and* price of house not fixed in the treaty: say $10,000.

6. Grist and saw mills to be built at each settlement, being seven of each kind of mills, the price of building said mills, and their dams being fixed at $30,000.

7. Other machinery for manufacturing at each settlement; the kind of machinery and manufacture not stated, nor any limit to the cost. *Unascertainable.*

8. Ten acres of land to be fenced and ploughed for "*every person*" of the Indian race. The word "*person*" here used in contradiction to "*family*" afterwards used for other supplies, and the unlimited time for demanding these fields, (for the twenty years limit does not apply to them, nor any other limitation in the treaty) brings this to an unlimited grant, both as to the number of persons who may demand the fields, and the time in which they are to have them. Unborn generations may demand and have them; but counted at the present four thousand souls, at twenty dollars an acre, for clearing, fencing and ploughing, and the cost is $800,000.

9. Farming utensils, spinning wheels, and looms, to each "*family*;" cost of each delivered, say $120; making for the 800 families which there may be in 4,000 Indians the sum of $100,000.

10. Seed wheat, seed corn, seed potatoes, and garden seeds to each "settler," for two years, say $25 a year, or $50 for two years, $40,000.

11. To each settler one yoke of oxen, at, say, $100 the yoke, say 800 families, $80,000.

12. To each settler one cow, say $30 a cow, when delivered, $24,000.

13. To each settler five sheep, costing, say, $5 per head, when delivered, $20,000.

14. Two swine to each settler, costing, when delivered, say $10 each, say 800 families, $16,000.

NOTE.—*In purchasing all these animals, more than enough to comply with the treaty must be bought, to make up for casualties before delivery.*

15. To each settler, say family, a house to be built, the cost fixed at $100 each, $80,000.

16. Seven schools to be established, being one at each settlement, and the sum of $20,000 to be "*invested in stock forever for that purpose*," $20,000.

17. Seven schoolmasters, at seven stations for 20 years, at $500 each per annum, fixed in the treaty, $70,000.

18. Seven lady teachers, same as above, $70,000.

19. Seven blacksmiths and metal for 20 years, fixed in the treaty at the annual cost of $1,000 each, $140,000.

20. Seven saw millers, at $500 each, fixed in the treaty; is, for twenty years, $70,000.

21. Seven saw mill mechanics, at same, $70,000.

22. Seven grist millers, $500 each by treaty, $70,000.

23. Seven grist mill mechanics, at same, $70,000.

24 Seven farmers, at same, by treaty, $70,000.

25. Four laborers, at each of the seven settlements, at $240 each laborer, being twenty-eight laborers for twenty years, is $134,000.

26. Seven mechanical teachers, being one at each station, to teach the Indians the "*most useful mechanic arts*;" pay 500 dollars per annum, 70,000 dollars.

27. Seven female teachers, "*to teach the Indian women the arts of domestic life*," 70,000 dollars.

28. Seven shops for blacksmiths, the buildings to cost 300 dollars each, by treaty, 2,100 dollars.

29. Seven houses for blacksmiths, to cost each, by the treaty, 400 dollars, 2,800 dollars.

30. Doctors and physic. This is a heavy item, and is thus stated in the treaty: "And five thousand dollars shall be annually expended by the U. States in the purchase of medicines and the support of physicians at *each* of the said settlements, if required." The term *each* settlement is here imperative, and requires that sum annually for each of the seven places, "*if required*;" and required it will be by the Governor and doctors, whether the Indians require it or no.

Note.—This item was carried out in the first estimate for 20 years; but that is a mistake. Neither the 20 years' limit, nor any other limit, applies to it. The limit to twenty years is in these words: "The preceding stipulation for the employment of farmers, millers, mechanics, blacksmiths, teachers, and agents, shall continue in force for the term of twenty years." The doctors and the physic are not included in the limitation, and for the obvious reason that the Indians were not expected, in that short time, to become physicians (like white doctors) and apothecaries; and it could not be intended to turn them back to root doctors, and herb physic, and conjuration, after twenty years' enjoyment of our medical skill and physic. The provision, therefore, is perpetual; and whether "*each*" signifies "*all*" or "*one*," the result is enormous. Five thousand *forever* is rather more than equal to 35,000 for twenty years, as I had at first supposed; so let it stand at 700,000 dollars.

31. Five agents at 1,200 dollars each, by the treaty, for twenty years, is 120,000 dollars.

NOTE: Here are five agents for three bands of Sioux, consisting of 4,000 souls, while I was myself sole agent for all the great bands on the Upper Missouri—about a dozen bands, being the subdivisions of the five principal bands named in my annual reports—consisting of near 30,000 souls. This is a specimen of the economy of the *new system*, compared to the extravagance of former times; and

of about a fair specimen of the whole. I select it for remark, because it presents itself in a form which defies cavil or mystification, and enables every body to judge for themselves. Five agents for 4,000 souls!!!

32. Five houses for five agents, to cost, by the treaty, 800 dollars each, 4,000 dollars.

33. For internal improvement in making good wagon roads in the Indian Territory, limited in the treaty to 30,000 dollars.

34. Ditto for improving the navigation of the Minneesootah river, limited in the treaty to the same sum of 30,000 dollars.

35. The Governor's salary, say 2,500 dollars per annum, forever, but count for one hundred years, 250,000 dollars.

36. Secretary's ditto, at 1,500 dollars per annum, *ditto*, 150,000 dollars.

37. Office expenses, say 1,000 dollars per annum, one hundred years, 100,000 dollars.

38. One million of dollars invested in five per cent. stock. The clause in the treaty which requires this investment, is in these words: "The United States shall invest the sum of one million of dollars in some *safe* stock, and pay the said Indian bands on the first Monday in July, annually, *forever*, an income of not less than five per cent. thereon in *specie*." The United States, is therefore, to guarantee this annuity, and the safety of the stock, and the punctual payment of the $50,000 in specie on the St. Peters and Big Stone lake, on the first Monday in every July, forever! What reliable party will take such a stock in the United States? It must go to the British; and they become the paymasters, and apparently the givers of the annuity? But suppose the United States keeps the stock, and pay the annuity themselves; will five per cent. pay it? Not at all. The delivery of the specie at so great a distance, all expenses included, can hardly be less than two per centum; especially as the money must come from the seaboard—the land office money being now the income of the States. Supposing the United States to take the stock itself, and make the annual payments *forever*, what will it come to? Leaving out eternity, and counted by limited periods of time, it will be one million for every twenty years; and for one hundred years it will be $5,000,000.

39. Transportation of the same at two per centum on one million is $20,000; and for one hundred years is $100,000.

40. Indian debts to traders, assumed by the treaty, to be paid by the U. States, not exceeding $150,000.

41. Expenses of three commissioners to audit and settle said debts; the commissioners fixed by the treaty to consist of Mr. Doty himself, and the Governors of Iowa and Michigan. Being salaried officers, they can only recieve their "*expenses*," which are frequently equal to salaries. With their secretary, office expenses, &c., say about $18,000.

NOTE.—Hawkeye, quoting Mr. Doty, says the real debts do not exceed $50,000. Then why was three times that amount provided for? When we all know, that all that is provided for will be claimed, and proved, and more too.

42. Two forts to be built and garrisoned by the United States, for the protection of the Indians; and as they cannot be withdrawn, it must be some additional expense to the United States: *unknown*.

43. Presents in merchandise at the conclusion of the treaty, fixed at 10,000 dollars.

44. Presents in horses within one year from the "*date*" of the treaty, fixed at 5,000 dollars.

NOTE.—Out of what appropriation did this sum come? Hardly out of the 5,000 dollars perverted to that purpose; because, besides not being half enough, the negotiator's expenses, and other expenses of the treaty, were to be paid out of it; and still a "balance" left for treating with the Sacs, the Foxes, and the Winnebagoes!!!

45. Provisions, to wit: 150 barrels of pork annually for ten years, costing, when delivered, say 30 dollars per barrel, 45,000 dollars.

46. Flour, 300 barrels annually for ten years, costing, when delivered, say 20 dollars per barrel, 60,000 dollars.

47. Tobacco, 4,000 pounds annually for ten years, costing, when delivered, 15 cents per pound, 6,000 dollars.

NOTE.—Hawkeye makes some small calculations of the cost of these articles *at St. Louis*, and at the agencies adjoining the settlements. Let him extend his calculations to deliveries in an Indian country above the Falls of St. Anthony, and on the shores of the Big Stone lake at the head of the St. Peters river.

The delivery of the provisions, that is to say, the pork and flour, may be commuted for the annual delivery of 8,000 dollars worth of horses for ten years. This itself would be 80,000 dollars, and put the flour and pork far beyond Hawkeye's estimates. But to deliver 80,000 dollars worth of horses on the St. Peters and Stone lake, will cost a very different sum! What with deaths, thefts, escapes, hurts, and expense of feeding and driving, and the pay of the persons engaged in the business, and the cost of the commutation to the United States would be little or no saving upon my estimate of the pork and flour.

48. The expenses of holding the treaty are not yet known. No return of them have been made by Mr. Doty.

The *ascertainable* expenses, payable out of the Treasury, cannot be less than ten or eleven millions; and that without following the perpetual annuities, the perpetual surveying, the perpetual house building, and the perpetual physicking and doctoring, to perpetuity—and all this is only a beginning. Fifteen other treaties are to be built upon this one, if this receives the ratification of the Senate; and forty, fifty, or sixty millions of dollars must be required to carry them all into effect. And this vast expenditure, and the new system which involves it, all commenced without the knowledge of Congress—against the decision of Congress—and by perverting from its specified object a little appropriation of 5,000 dollars for removing some Indians out of the Territory of Iowa.

The appointment of *John C. Spencer* as Secretary of War, seems to confound both Whigs and Democrats. The *Albany Argus* says he is a bitter Federalist, a high Tariffite, and not a little tinctured with Abolition. He has but lately been amongst the most prominent in denouncing Mr. *Tyler* for his vetoes;—was the author of an address calling a State Convention of the Whig party of New York, in which the President was called "a traitor," "a Benedict Arnold," &c., and he was the prime getter-up of the mob meeting at Albany, at which the President was burnt in effigy! And yet Mr. Tyler tendered him an office in the Cabinet, and he was *dog* enough to accept it! Probably the President argued after this wise: These Federalists are denouncing me high and dry, and declare that no honest man can hold office in my Cabinet; suppose I tender one of their ring-leaders the vacant office of Secretary of War, and see if he'll not jump at it. Mr. T. understands catching Whig gudgeons; bait the hook with an office, great or small, and they'll grab it as eagerly as a trout in October.

"President Madison used it (the Vevo power) once, but then it was so odious that in a short time he was obliged to reverse. Gen. Jackson used it frequently, and always tyrannically and abusively, never to check an odious measure, but always withheld when Congressional enactments were of the most doubtful utility, *as in the case of the Sub-Treasury.*"—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Pretty good for a *literary* man. But, begging the Editor's pardon, we would merely suggest, that Gen. Jackson went out of office in March, 1837, and the Sub-Treasury was not passed into a law until July, 1840, and was signed by Martin Van Buren. "Much learning maketh men mad."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT WITNESS FROM THE FEDERAL CAMP.

It is now well ascertained that the Congressional Caucus Address put forth by the special adherents of Mr. *Clay*, was concurred in by but a small portion of the Federal Whig members of Congress; and its broad and sweeping attacks upon the Constitution seem to disgust, if not alarm all the moderate men even of their own party. Mr. CUSHING, a distinguished Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts, has come out in an address to his constituents, in which he attacks this Caucus Address, and makes some disclosures of a deeply interesting character.

Mr. C. first uses up the Caucusites, by saying—

"*That in none of the events which have transpired, is it possible for me to see good reason for a radical and revolutionary change in the Constitution of the United States. No evil exists, it seems to me, which calls for revolutionary remedies.*

"*Yet an address has gone forth from a portion of the members of Congress, purporting to be the unanimous act of a meeting of the Whigs of Congress, which, besides arraigning the President on various allegations of fact and surmises not fact, recommends such radical changes of the Constitution.*"

And then he enters his protest against the act "*purporting to be the unanimous act of a meeting of the Whigs of Congress.*"

"*I protest against the act itself, the measures it proposes, and the opinions it promulgates.*

"*The act itself seems to me to have been wholly unwise, as a party movement. Our wounds needed to be soothed by emollients, not inflamed by irritants.*

"In a constitutional sense, it seems to me still more unwise, when coupled with its matter.

"It proposes the organization of a *new* party, having for its main object sundry vast changes in the Constitution of the General Government."

Those changes, if effected, would concentrate the chief powers of Government in the hands of that of which this document itself is an emanation, namely A CAUCUS DICTATORSHIP OF CONGRESS.

Mark the import of these words: this honest Whig tells his countrymen if they consent to abolish the veto power from the Constitution, it will "*concentrate the chief powers of Governments in the hands of* A CAUCUS DICTATORSHIP OF CONGRESS." And Mr. *Cushing* does not make this assertion unadvisedly, for he had the practical effects of the system of legislation adopted by Mr. Clay at the late extra session before him to judge from. It was proclaimed to the people by the Democratic press at Washington, last summer, that the measures of the extra session were drawn up and adopted in Caucus before they were submitted to either House—that they were then carried by *the will* which controlled the Caucus, and that, in fact, the whole legislation of the session was the mere registration of the decrees of "*a Caucus Dictatorship.*" This was then denied by the Whigs. But hear Mr. *Cushing's* evidence. He says:

"A CAUCUS DICTATORSHIP HAS BEEN SET UP IN CONGRESS, *which, not satisfied with ruling that body to the extinguishment of individual freedom of opinion, seeks to control the President in his proper sphere of duty, denounces him before you for refusing to surrender his independence and his conscience to its decree, and proposes, through subversion of the fundamental provisions and principles of the Constitution, to usurp the command of the Government.*

"*It is a question, therefore, in fact, not of legislative measures, but of* REVOLUTION."

Here are disclosures well calculated to alarm the patriot. We are told by one who was privy to the facts, that "*a Caucus Dictatorship has been set up in Congress,*"—an irresponsible cabal of partizans, headed by an ambitious leader, (*Henry Clay*) have, by Caucus decrees, broken down the independence of Congress, stifled the voices of the People's Representatives, and usurped the Legislative powers of the Government! But not satisfied with this partial revolution in the Government, like a hungry tiger whose prey has eluded his grasp, they turn upon and attack the Constitution whose sacred provisions have enabled a patriot President to protect the liberties of his country against the parricidal stabs of these political conspirators. The *veto power* must be taken from the President, and then Mr. *Dictator Clay's* Caucus decrees will be omnipotent—he can then brandish his sceptre in triumph over a prostrate and ruined country. Are the PEOPLE ready to witness this sacrifice? No; we never can believe it.

The closing part of Mr. *Cushing's* address handles this war upon the veto power in a masterly manner. Hear him:

"The veto power has been stigmatised as a *one-man* power. By the fathers of the Republic it was established, and by the best expounders of the Constitution it has been constantly defended, as a needful check on, not only unconstitutional or usurping acts of the two houses of Congress, but in general on all "improper" legislation, whether improper by intrinsic defects, of whatever sort, or by attendant haste or faction.

"And if there be any description of bill which, more than any other, requires mature consideration, and, when apparently unconstitutional, justifies the interposition of the suspensive power of the President, surely it is one which proposes to trust to a private corporation jurisdiction over the currency by an act *irrepealable*.

"If to clear the way for a Bank, or for any other object, this suspensive power of the President over bills, this one-man power, is to be struck from the Constitution, why not go to the root of the matter at once, and strike from the Constitution other parts of the one-man power, which are at present among the functions of the Executive.

"In fact, it is proposed in that document to do this; for example, to give to Congress jurisdiction over removals from office and administration of the Treasury.

"Do this—take away the veto, so as to leave the power of Congress unchecked, that is, absolute, for all liberty exists by means of checks on despotism—abandon to it not only the law-making power, but the appointing power and the money power—and where stands then the *liberties of the people of the United States?* Nominally, in the hands of Congress; *really*, in those of an *unchecked and untempered party majority of Congress*—nominally, in the hands prescribed by the Constitution; *really*, in those of a *heated and despotic party caucus*—nominally, in the responsible hands of the Senate and House; *really*, in the irresponsible ones of ONE MAN behind the scenes, wielding the Government through Congress, and Congress through the caucus.

"I want no such Government. The dark shadow of its threatened coming is enough for me. Save the country from the despotism of Congress on the one hand, as well as from that of the Executive on the other, by continuing to each the partition of powers as the Constitution provides.

"When and how did the scheme of an *Executive Congress* come to be the platform of the Whigs?

"These new articles of creed for the party seem to me to resemble the codicils to the will of Cæsar which mark Anthony was continually finding, or the additional chapters of pretended revelation which Mahomet was accustomed to produce—*expedients* to meet the emergency of the hour.

"The English Commonwealth tried the experiment of Government by legislative assemblies, balanced by no Executive check, and was glad enough to escape from it into the arms of the milder despotism of Oliver Cromwell.

"The French Republic tried it, and after finding that its operation was to enable one party chief after another, backed by clubs and caucuses, to exercise, irresponsible to law, such a bloody tyranny as the world never saw before, was content to welcome instead the enthronement of Napoleon Bonaparte.

"My friends, let us devoutly thank God for the happier Government he has given to us, and, discarding all these perilous novelties, the hot-bed growth of temporary party passions springing up gourd-like in a night, to wilt and perish in the first sun—repudiating these new-fangled whimseys, let us cling with fond affection to the Constitution whose foundations were cemented by the blood of our fathers, and which, in so many vicissitudes of fortune, has proved to be the ark of salvation to our blessed Union.

C. CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1841."

O.K.

TRIUMPHS OF DEMOCRACY!

EARTHQUAKE in MARYLAND!

Whiggery swallowed up—Log-cabins, cider-barrels, 'coon-skins and all!!

REJOICE DEMOCRATS! for Maryland is redeemed from Federalism, and your glorious principles are once more triumphant in that noble Commonwealth. She has roused up from her hard-cider stupor, and again taken her stand on the side of Democracy and the Constitution.

AND ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN GEORGIA!

GEORGIA, too, has thrown off her bondage to Federalism, and now stands redeemed and regenerated, with a Democratic Governor and a Democratic majority in both branches of her Legislature.

We have room this week for results only; we will probably give the returns at length in our next.

In Maryland, THOMAS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 606, over the Hon. *Wm. Cost Johnson*, the Federal candidate, and the most popular Federalist in the State. Last Fall, Maryland gave Harrison a majority of 4,774—Democratic gain in one year 5,380! For Delegates to the Legislature, the Democrats have elected 43, and the Federalists 35; last year the Federalists elected 60, and the Democrats 19! In the City of Baltimore, where Van Buren's majority last fall was 31, the average majority now for the Democratic Ticket for the Legislature is 1,062. Hurrah! for the Democracy of Maryland!

The revolution in Georgia has been greater even than that in Maryland. In October, 1840, the majority far Harrison was 8,340. Now, *McDonald*, the present Democratic Governor, is re-elected by a majority which, from the returns already received, will not fall far short of 4,000!—and this, too, over the Hon. *Wm. C. Dawson*, who the Whigs have boasted never had been beaten, and they confidently proclaimed could not be by the *Locofocos*. The Legislature, too, is revolutionized. Instead of a large Federal majority as last year, it will be Democratic by from *twenty* to *thirty* majority. The Milledgeville *Standard* of *Union*, of Oct. 8, says:

"We have only time to say to our friends, that sufficient returns have been received, to make it *certain* that Governor *McDonald* is re-elected by a *splendid majority;* and that there will be a *Democratic majority* in the Legislature, of from twenty to thirty.—DEMOCRATS, REJOICE!"

We are pleased to see that the Hon. *Walter T. Colquitt*, and the Hon. *E. J. Black*, two of the three members of the 26th Congress who were proscribed in 1840 because they would not bow down and worship log-cabins, coon-skins, &c., are triumphantly elected to the Legislature; Mr. *Black* in the Senate from Scriven county, and Mr. *Colquitt* in the House from Muscogee. The Hon. *Mark A. Cooper*, the other proscribed member, was defeated in Muscogee by only *two* votes, owing to his absence from the State until within a few days of the election.

Georgia is right side up, and true to the cause of Democracy.

We guess "Chapman" may CROW as loud as he pleases when he gets the above news.

The great Bribery Bill tried, and found wanting.—The great Democratic triumph in Maryland carries along with it a victory beyond the contests of politics or party, and enters the high region of morality and patriotism. The great Bribery bill was specially destined for the indebted States, and above all for the State of Maryland, which is among the most deeply indebted, and which lay so near to the seat of action here. With this view, Mr. *Cost Johnson*, the Federal candidate for Governor in Maryland, was selected to bring in the imfamous bill in the House of Representatives, and was indulged with a two days' speech upon it, while Democrats were limited to an hour. All the Federal presses in Maryland took the field upon this bill, helped on by the old United States Bank concern in this city; all the Federal stump orators stood upon it, and it never seemed to enter their heads to doubt the success of the bribe which was now offered. Every where tables were displayed, and long rows of figures carried out, to show how much Maryland lost by *Jackson* pocketing the Land Bill, and how much she was to gain by the passage of it, through the eloquent two day's speech of *Governor William Cost Johnson*. Being the first election, in an indebted State, after the passage of the bill, all the authors and sponsors of the bill, and all the party which hung their hopes upon it, exerted themselves to the uttermost to succeed. Well, the day of election came; it was a full and fair one—a fair day, and fair election, and a full vote. And what is the result? The Federalists beaten to death! and all the impending questions decided in favor of Democracy. These questions were several, and important: National Bank, shinplasters, Bank resumption, &c., &c., &c., and among others, the merit and efficacy of the universal Bribery bill, which was to purchase victory for Whigery in every indebted State. All is finished, all decided against poor Whigery, their last card played out, and the game lost! Not another stake to put up. All lost. The extra session and all its measures gone: Land Bill, Bankrupt Bill, Loan Bill, Fiscal corporosities, and the unanimous manifesto of the forty Whigs, proclaiming war for *Clay* against *Tyler*. All gone, and the bribery bill into the bargain.—Despair, black despair, now sits on the Whig brow. Burnt brandy is the last resource of certain characters; when that wont serve them, they give up. The Bribery bill was the last resource of poor Whigery: it has been tried, has failed to save them, and now let Whigery give up and die.—*Globe.*

☞ From an article in another part of our paper, it will be seen that there can be scarcely a doubt that *McLeod* has been acquitted ere this. But we do not see how even this acquittal lessens the grounds of our difficulties with Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the *Caroline*. The invasion of our soil, the murder of an American citizen and the burning of the boat have all been assumed by the British Minister at Washington as the acts of his Government—done under its authority. Can our Government rest quietly under the national disgrace which would attach to a tame submission to these insults and outrages? We think not; and regard the difficulty as being far from settled, even should McLeod be acquitted.

Connected with this subject, we may state that Sir *Richard Jackson*, acting Governor of Canada, has released and sent home Col. *Grogan*, whose forcible capture by British troops was noticed in our last.

☞ The reader's attention is directed to a very interesting article in a preceding column from the *Globe*, giving a statement of the Import and Export of the precious metals for four years ending with 1840. It is very remarkable, that at the present time, when the people in all parts of our country are compelled to use a depreciated currency of Bank rags, consequent upon the continued suspension of the Banks, specie is flowing out of the country at the rate of near a *million of dollars* a month, and the suspended Banks are complaining that they have not specie enough to enable them to resume. These things are wrong. We look to the Democratic Legislatures to correct the evil, and if they fail of their duy, fearful will be the reckoning of the people with them. *Immediate resumption* is the remedy.

Bank or No Bank.—The late elections in *Maine*, *Maryland*, and *Georgia*, all Whig States heretofore, prove conclusively that the People—the real bone and sinew of the land are opposed to a National Bank. In each of these States, the Federal candidate for Governor was an avowed Bank man; and in Georgia and Maryland, the party run men who voted for both the Bank Bills at the late extra session, and defeat has attended them all. The Bank has been condemned, and Tyler's vetoes approved. Will Mr. Clay and his friends dare to urge another Bank Bill upon the approaching session under such a train of defeats?

Agricultural Works for the Month.—The *Farmers' Register*, the *Cultivator*, the *Plough-Boy*, and *Farmer' Advocate*, for the present month, are all on our table. A hasty glance at their contents, (particularly the two first-named) enables us to pronounce them unusually interesting—abounding in sound theoretical and practical information we should be glad to see in the hands of all our farmers. A few only of our most wealthy farmers think it worth while to patronize a publication devoted exclusively to Agriculture and its kindred sciences;—this is not as it should be, and we despair of ever seeing Western North Carolina attain that degree of wealth and importance to which her soil and natural advantages entitle her until this fatal error is corrected. Subscribe for and read well-conducted agricultural papers, as the surest way to learn to improve your soil and increase your wealth; is our advice to every farmer.

The issuing of the Congressional Caucus Address was the signal for a general war upon the Constitution by the Clay Whigs. The *Dictator* himself, on his way home, wrote letters and made speeches, in all of which, he reiterated the sentiment that the "Veto power must be plucked from the Constitution." And the cautious Editors of the National Intelligencer have lately opened upon the same track—followed, of course, by all the Clay presses—

"Tray, blanche and sweetheart,
Little dogs and all."

But we think the late elections ought to teach Mr. *Clay* and his followers to be a little more moderate in their war upon the Constitution. Do not the late results in Maine, Maryland, and Georgia, (all heretofore Whig States) sound something like an approval of the President's vetoes? But Mr. Clay has received so many rebukes from the people, that another box from that quarter will not hurt him much.

Has it come to pass?—At the great Whig Convention at Bunker's Hill, in 1840, one of their banners bore the inscription:

"*Matty's policy—fifty cents a day and French soup!*
Our policy—TWO DOLLARS *a day and* ROAST BEEF."

This was their bait to catch the laboring man, and how has it been realized? Why, they have squandered millions upon millions in gifts to the rich and to stuff the pockets of speculators and idlers, *reduced* the wages of Government laborers every where, and laid a TAX of *twenty per cent.* on the necessaries of life used by the laboring class generally. "*Two dollars a day and roast beef,*" *eh!*

The second veto message of President Tyler reached New Orleans on Sunday:—regardless of the holy Sabbath, the Clay Whigs immediately called a public meeting, and, while divine service was progressing in some of the Churches near by, poured out their denunciations upon the President in the bitterest language, and disturbed the whole neighborhood by their boisterous conduct. This is the party that boasts of possessing "all the decency and all the morals of the country."

Irregularities of the Mails.—We discover that many of our Whig exchanges have as yet had but a few scattering returns from the Maryland and Georgia elections; and, indeed, some of them have not yet heard fully from Maine!

Death of Gov. Owen.—The last Raleigh papers announce the death of Gen. *John Owen*, once Governor of this State.—His residence was in Bladen county, but he died, on the 9th instant, at Pittsboro', Chatham county. Gen. Owen filled the numerous offices to which he was called by his countrymen with the strictest fidelity, and was universally esteemed as a most worthy citizen.

Secrets of Whig Legislation.—It is said, about the time *John M. Botts* wrote his famous letter to the coffee-house at Richmond, he made a BET of *fifteen thousand dollars* that he would "head Capt. Tyler;"—that is, frame some measure that would ruin him with the country, whether he signed or vetoed it. No wonder he abused the President; the loss of fifteen thousand dollars is no small matter.

The yellow fever still prevails with unabated violence in New Orleans. On the 29th ult., forty-two deaths were reported to the Board of Health.

A loss to the Profession.—Mr. KENDALL, the talented and witty Editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died recently with the yellow fever.

Would it not appear more manly in the Editor of the *Cheraw Gazette*, to come out openly for Federal Whiggery, than to pursue his present course of battling against Democracy under a feigned cloak of neutrality? It bothers us exceedingly to have to fight against a *neutral* enemy.

A Giant.—A man lately died in Pike county, Penn., who, when living, weighed 721 pounds—lacking only 19 pounds of being as heavy as the celebrated Daniel Lambert. After death, he measured 8 feet 2 inches round the body.

Farmers, don't sell your Ashes.—Professor Liebig says, that in taking hay from meadows, the principal cause of exhaustion to the soil is the loss of the potash contained in the hay; and that this may be readily restored by sowing the meadow with a thin covering of wood ashes.

We once heard a very successful farmer say, that he never suffered a bushel of ashes to be sold from his farm—that it was worth 50 cents a bushel to sow on grass and corn.—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCTOBER 6.

Brandy, peach,	40 *a* 50	*Lime,*	$2½ *a* 2¾
Do. apple,	30 *a* 35	*Lead, bar,*	7 *a* 8
Bacon,	7 *a* 8	*Mackerel, none*	*a*
Beeswax,	27 *a* 28	*Molasses,*	27 *a* 30
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	30 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	70 *a* 75
Coffee,	10 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ *a* 6¾
Cotton,	7 *a* 9	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8½ *a* 11
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	16 *a*
Copperas.	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 *a* 20
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	50 *a* 70
Flour,	$5 *a* 6¼	*Do. sack,*	$1 90 *a* 2¼
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	90 *a* $1	*Tin, box,*	$13 *a* 13½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	3 *a* 5
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	$1 *a* 110
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 *a* 30
Lard,	8 *a* 8	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20

4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 6 *do*

CHERAW, OCTOBER 15.

Beef, in market,	4 *a* 6	*Flour, country,*	$5½ *a* 6
Bacon, fin. wag.	9 *a* 10	*Feathers,*	40 *a* 48
Do retail,	10½ *a* 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 *a*
Butter,	10 *a* 20	*Do dry,*	10 *a*
Beeswax,	22 *a* 25	*Iron,*	5½ *a* 6½
Bagging,	25 *a* 28	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 *a* 12½
Bale Rope,	10 *a* 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 *a*
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	35 *a* 50
Cotton,	8 *a* 9½	*Oats,*	30 *a* 37
Corn, (scarce),	50 *a*	*Oil, currier's,*	75 *a* $1

CAMDEN, OCTOBER 13.

Beef	5½ *a* 7	*Cotton,*	7 *a* 8½
Bacon,	8½ *a* 10	*Feathers,*	30 *a* 35
Butter,	18¾ *a* 25	*Flour,*	$5 *a* 6
Beeswax,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	37½ *a* 50
Bagging,	24 *a* 27	*Sugar,*	9 *a* 14
Coffee,	15 *a* 16	*Salt, sack,*	$2 *a* 2¼
Corn,	50 *a* 55	*Wheat,*	$1 *a*

COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 14.

Bagging,	24 *a* 26	*Molasses,*	36 *a* 45
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 *a* 45
Bacon,	10 *a* 14	*Peas,*	55 *a* 62½
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Powder, keg,*	$7 *a* 8
Cotton,	6½ *a* 8¾	*Iron,*	5 *a* 6½
Corn,	60 *a* 62½	*Lead,*	8 *a* 11
Flour, new,	$7½ *a* 8	*Butter,*	31½ *a* 37½
Lard,	10 *a* 12	*Cheese,*	12 *a* 15

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Mecklenburg County, N. C. Oct. 19, 1841. 32.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by James R. Alexander, I will proceed to sell, for the purposes therein mentioned, on Friday, the 5th day of November next, the

Plantation, whereon said Alexander now lives, containing 346 Acres.

The said plantation is six miles South of Charlotte, near the Camden road. There is a large and good

DWELLING HOUSE

and other buildings on the premisas, a WELL of excellent water in the yard, a good quantity of meadow, and timber plenty, and the situation is remarkable for good health.

ALSO;
THE STOCK OF
Horses, Cattle & Hogs,

and other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. SAMUEL W. NEEL, Trustee.

October 8, 1841. 32...3t

Caution.

I HEREBY Caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to *Timothy R. Hughes*, (Joseph Reid witness,) for fifty dollars. Said note is dated in October, 1840, and made payable twelve months after date; and as Hughes has not fulfilled the contract for which it was given, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES WALKER.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...3

POETRY.

From the Boston Post.

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

"Oh tell me o'er this chequered earth,
How hast thou passed away?"—[*Hema ns.*

Thou art passing, passing, Summer,
With all thy deep perfume—
Thou art passing where long ages sleep,
Within a voiceless tomb.

From the young heart bearing the freshness,
From the lip its sunny glee;
And weaving with each thing of life,
Thine own sad destiny.

Thou did'st fling on earth, sweet Summer,
Thy robe of forest flowers!
How could'st thou steal the frailer ones,
That garlanded life's hours?

Thy step has been amid us—
And in each rosy wreath,
And in each light breeze stealing by,
We caught thy dewy breath.

Where are the hopes, sweet Summer,
That in thy coming lay—
Like music blending in the beam,
That warns of rising day?

Ask of the skies whose beauty
Awoke the wild bird's song—
Ask fountain melodies all hushed—
They too have passed along.

Thou didst bring dreams of meeting
Beneath the old roof tree;
And thoughts of weary hearts grew glad,
And close they cling to thee!

Bright dreams, of loved and parted,
Linked as in days gone by—
Alas, vain strivings to recall
What year by year must die!

I love thee not—sweet Summer!
Thy memory to me
But tells of things too beautiful,
Too worshipped e'er to be;

And thou—like that bright vision,*
That on its rocky height,
Gleamed, as old stories say, like some
Pure glorious orb of light—

But when more close the gazer,
Its lustre would enfold,
Gave back a form to mock his clasp,
All rayless, loveless, cold—

So round my heart thy roses
In spring-time wove a spell;
So fade beneath the noontide ray—
Sweet Summer! fare thee well! NORNA.

*"I climb'd the height, and found it soon
A lump of ice in the clear cold moon."—[*Percival.*

MISCELLANY.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SKETCHES.

BATTLE OF THE RANCH.

The people of that part of Mexico known as the "Department of Santa Fe," have for many years been harrassed and annoyed by the depredations of the American Indians. An American by the name of Kurkur, at the time of our visit, had just entered into a contract with the government to whip the Indians and bring them to a permanent treaty, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, five thousand dollars of which was paid to him in advance, to commence operations. Kurkur is now carrying on the war, and his first skirmishes occurred while we were in Toas, within two miles of the town in which we were sojourning. He is a man of daring and reckless disposition, who has himself suffered from the villainy of the Indians, and he now hunts them as much in revenge for injuries they have done him, as in prospect of the emolument.

The battle which forms the subject of the present sketch, occurred close under the black mountain of Toas, in the valley of the same name, near to a small town called the "Ranch." Kurkur, with about 50 men, was here encamped, when a party of the thieving Apachus crept upon them in the night and stole a number of their horses. The Indians were not aware that Kurkur's party were prepared for war, but supposed they were stealing from an encampment of traders, who would not dare to pursue them. The robbery had scarcely been committed when it was discovered, and in a very few moments more, Kurkur and his fifty men were in close pursuit of the Indians. Knowing that the thieves would endeavor to escape over the mountains, by ascending a ravine that opened into the valley near the spot were the robbery was committed, Kurkur led his men quickly around a by-path, up the mountain side, and as the gray light of morning spread over the valley, the pursuers found themselves upon an eminence commanding the ravine up which the Indians were hurrying, mounted upon the stolen horses. The marauders amounted to about 120, more than doubling the number of the pursuing party; but although these vagabonds hold the Spaniards in great contempt, they are the vilest cowards when opposed to the Americans. Cunning as they were, they did not discover their danger until fifty American rifles were levelled, each with deadly aim at a separate victim.

The first cry of alarm from the Indians was the signal to fire, and as the early sunbeam penetrated the ravine, echo started suddenly from her slumber, bounded suddenly from cliff to cliff, and away among the distant crags like the spirit of fear speeding from death to danger. Twenty Indians fell from their horses at that fire, some with a single frightful yell expiring on the instant, while others with clenched teeth and the desperate energy of departing life, clung to the reins, and were dragged about and trod upon by the alarmed horses. The Indians ride like devils, and without pausing an instant, they turned and fled towards the valley.—Some that were wounded fell from the frightened animals while they were in full speed down the ravine. Kurkur and his men followed without reloading their rifles, and chased the Indians until they emerged from the ravine, and took refuge within the walls of the Ranch.

This town called the Ranch, lies at the base of a gigantic mountain, and is watered by a swift stream that rushes from the ravine we have mentioned.—It contains about three hundred houses, and these are built compactly together, forming a wall, and enclosing a large square, in the centre of which stands the church. Into this square the Indians rushed and endeavored to force their way into the church, having been taught to believe that the sacred roof is protection against all danger. But Kurker's men felt no disposition to let the savages off so easily, and reloading their rifles they resumed the attack within the walls of the town. It was still early morning, and the inhabitants sprang from their beds in the wildest confusion and alarm. First we heard the thronging of the Indians into the town—their murmurs of fear and terror; then the shouts of the pursuers; children screamed within the dwellings, and there was a rapid closing and barring of doors and windows. Then came the report of fire arms, followed by the most fiendish screams and yells from the victims, over which again rose the loud hurrahs of the Americans, as wild and savage as the dreadful war-whoop of the Indian. The men seemed to grow delirious with the excitement, and to become inspired with the savage nature of their enemies.—One man, after discharging his rifle and pistols, rushed madly among the Indians with his knife and actually succeeded in taking a scalp before he was killed. The fight lasted but half an hour, when the Indians begged for mercy and were suffered to depart.

Kurker's men are mostly robust, daring fellows from Kentucky and Missouri: wagoners, speculators, who yielded to the seductions of the Monte Bank, and were ruined; men of rough, yet chivalrous and romantic natures, who love the wild life they are leading. Their pay from Kurker is a dollar a day and half booty, so that their interest as well as their love of excitement leads them to make battle whenever opportunity occurs. In this battle forty Indians were killed, and of Kurker's party but one American and one half breed. The stolen horses were recovered, and all the other animals in the possession of the Indians were taken as booty. Kurker, himself, is as brave as a lion, and a man of great enterprize, as well as skill in this kind of warfare. Having but just commenced operations, his force is small, but men were thronging to join him every day, and he will soon be at the head of a powerful army.—*N. O. Picayune.*

TEMPTATIONS OF YOUNG MEN.

I can hardly name a temptation so great, so fearful to a young man, as that of handling money which is not his own; and if I were to offer a special prayer for my son, it would be that he might not be tempted in this way. Few, very few can withstand it. And at the present time it has become so common, I had almost said so fashionable, for men and boys to spend what is not their own, that the moral sense of the community has received a shock, from which, I am afraid, it will not soon recover. If you steal an overcoat, to shield you from the blast, the watchman's rattle will soon make you sensible that you have disgraced yourself, and you are a thief. But if you have taken and used tens of thousands of money not your own, you are not a thief!—you are only a—defaulter! And so common has it become, that the sense of shame is almost gone—and the sense of guilt seems entirely gone. I can now carry back my mind to my college days. There was a youth in the next class remarkable for his simplicity and economy of dress, and for his republican habits. You would suppose that gold and copper would be alike in his eye. He grows up, enters upon his profession as a lawyer, marries into a very respectable family, and is accounted an honest man! He becomes an officer in a money corporation. You meet him at the Springs, and in the best society. I take up a paper this very week, and read that——Esq, is a defaulter for several times ten thousand dollars! The pure minded youth, the stern lawyer, who has probably prosecuted many a poor wretch for stealing a few dollars—has been tempted, and who is surprized that he yielded? Who is surprised that he is denominated a defaulter? We have almost come to this, that places of trust and of handling money, mean little more than places where those may help themselves who can obtain the post! and it is almost thought to be cowardly, and hardly worth a paragraph in the daily paper, to be a defaulter for a moderate sum! We shall be told that there are high-minded and honorable men at these posts still. We have no doubt of it. That there are honest poor men who daily handle thousands of money. We do not doubt it. But who does not know that confidence is so shaken between man and man, that the whole community are in unutterable anguish!

Oh! that these young men, just coming upon the stage of action, might take warning from the fearful disclosures now so common! I would have them remember that no man becomes a monster in any crime, at once—that there is hardly such a thing as the first crime in dishonesty, that he who allows himself to borrow a shilling out of his master's drawer, with the secret determination to repay it, has begun a downward course from which he is very likely never to recover—for he that is unjust in that which is least, is unjust in that which is much—and the same heart which to-day prompts you to become a defaulter for the shilling which you hope to pay, but in vain, will hereafter, if you have the opportunity, lead you to take tens of thousands which are not your own. How fearfully common is it, to see it announced that a man, supposed to be a pattern of integrity, of morality, of religion even—who was supposed even by his wife to be upright, and honorable, and affluent, has turned out to have been a knave for years! Oh! never did I understand till lately, how awfully great is the temptation, when we have the handling of money not our own! Most tenderly do I warn these young men of the danger; most earnestly do I beseech them not to desire to see money not their own nor to handle it; and, above all, never, *never*, NEVER borrow a farthing unknown to the lender, with the secret promise of returning it. The first time you do that, you have begun to let out the waters, and you will dig more and more, till you are carried away by the flood, beyond the possibility of ever regaining the shore, and beyond ever returning to the place of innocency—the only safe spot!

Todd's Lectures to Young Men.

"*How dark was it.*—The following was given in evidence concerning a stone as big "as a piece of chalk."—"Were you travelling the night this affair took place!" "I should say I was, sir."—"What kind of weather was it?" "I should say it was pretty considerable kind of weather." "Was it raining at the time?" "It was so dark I could'nt see it raining; I felt it dropping, though." "How dark was it?" "I had no way of telling, but it was not light by a jug full." "Can't you compare it to something?" "Yes—if I was going to compare it to any thing, I should say it was about as dark as a stack of black cats!"

Natural.—The Temperance folks in Buffalo assembled with great glee, recently, around a lot of whiskey, to burn it—but upon applying the torch, lo, and behold! the retailer, of whom they got it, had watered it down to such a degree that it would not "fire up." That's the best joke we have heard for a week.—*Rich. Star.*

"Don't want you any longer," said an employer to a tall clerk.

"I am very sorry for it, sir, I thought I gave you perfect satisfaction."

"So you do—but we don't want you any *longer*."

"What have I done, sir?"

"Done! why you hav'nt done *growing*; and if you keep on, you'll be as long a a may-pole!"

We find the following in the Manchester (N. H.) Herald.

A Fact.—An elderly lady, who was very pious, and more parsimonious, unfortunately had a turkey which sickened and died and was buried. Unwilling to call it a loss, she secretly exhumed the carcass, and it was duly served up for dinner. In the mean time one of her boarders had gained an inkling of the proceeding, and when, as usual, called upon by the old lady to crave a blessing, gravely delivered himself of the following, to the utter consternation of his fellow-boarders, and discomfiture of his good hostess:

Good Lord of love,
Look from above,
Upon this turkey hen,
Which once was dead,
And buried,
But now's made meat for men!

Ducks and Politicians.—Cobbett once compared the interest excited by watching a certain politician's career, to that which is felt on witnessing a duck hunt, the principal curiosity being to guess when the duck dives, where it will come up again.

Whims from the Boston Post.—"Digby," said Jeff, "do you believe in the apothegm, Every man is the architect of his own fortune?" "Certainly," said Dig, "but some of us find it devlish hard work to pick up stones for the foundation!"

A vain fellow lately remarked in the presence of a celebrated wag, that he was descended from a certain *prince*. The wit scanned his form in his own peculiar style, and replied, "well what a h—ll of a *descent* you must have had!"—*New Era.*

In London they sell rats with *artificial* tails attached, for grey *squirrels.*—*Boston Mail.*

That's not so bad as to stick the name of "Whig" to the tail of an old Federalist, and pass him off for a Democrat. The Yankees are ahead yet.

"I am so *tired*," said the big wheel to the little one.

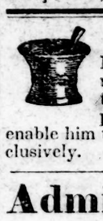
"Who *spoke?*" said the little wheel to the cart.

"Not me—I always hold my *tongue*," said the cart turning round the corner.—*Rich. Star.*

Pretty Smart.—The Sunday mercury declares this to be his motto. "0 X 10 U 8 nor 0 set down in malice," which is a *condensed* quotation from Shakspeare.

Pretty—the Spaniards do not often pay hyperbolical compliments, but one of their admired writers, speaking of a lady's black eyes, says, "They were in mourning for the murders they had committed."

A man in Louisiana plants cucumbers and *waters* them with *vinegar*: the vines produce excellent pickles, the Crescent City says.



Dr. D. T. Caldwell

RESPECTFULLY informs those who may feel interested, that he has resumed the practice of his Profession. He expects to make arrangements which will enable him to attend to the practice of Medicine exclusively. [Sugar Creek, Oct. 5, 1841.

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Jane T. Matthews, the undersigned will proceed to sell, at the late residence of said deceased, in Providence Settlement, *on the 2nd of November next*, the following property, to wit:

HORSES, CATTLE,

And Hogs; Farming Utensils of every description; two Road Wagons and Gearing; one two-horse Barouche and Harness; a quantity of COTTON in seed; a quantity of CORN, Wheat, Rye, and Oats; Hay and Fodder; a Cotton-Gin, with the running-works; Household and Kitchen Furniture,

With various other articles not herein mentioned.—*Terms liberal*, and made known at the sale.

WM. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.
Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 8, 1841.

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Jane T. Matthews, dec'd, are hereby rexuired to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all those indebted to the same are requested to make settlement without delay.

WM. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.
October 12, 1841. 31...ts

☞ **Look out for a New Comer!**

$25 Reward.

I AGAIN offer the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of my boy Wiley, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. Having stated in a former advertisment, that said boy probably had a free pass and was making his way west, I was mistaken, and have recently learned that he has been in Providence Settlement in this county, ever since he left in April last, and has been passing himself as a white man, by the name of James R. Ross. About to be detected, he left the above mentioned place, on the 6th inst. When he left, he had on a black frock coat, black hat, and cotton pantaloons. Description of person, (as before) a bright mulatto (almost white) about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, broad spoken, straight black hair, and a slight halt in his walk occasioned by a broken thigh. Said boy will doubtless make his way into some other settlement, in this, or one of the adjoining counties, assume some other name, and again try to pass himself as a white man, having succeeded so well, in his first attempt. All communications relating to said boy, will be addressed to the Subscriber living near Lancaster C. H., S. C.

JAMES R. COUSER.
Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 12th, 1841. 31...3w.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1841.

Clark Thomas	Misenhamer Solomon
Cress John	Martin R. W.
Dry John B.	Moore Michael M.
Davis Malcomb	Martin Miss Amelia
Davis Jacob	McRee A. C.
Erwin Samuel	Means John W.
Groner Samuel	McLeod John M.
Hudson Francis	Overcash Peter
Johnson Rev. Anguish	Parish T.
Koch Michael	Rodgers Samuel W.
Klutts G.	Strobell Rev. P. A.
Little Absey	Sheehan Daniel
Morgan James W.	Scotte John
Morgan Enoch L.	Turner John S.
Martin Richard	Vansburg William

THOMAS S. HENDERSON, P. M.

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c. $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session.	$25
The French Language per session,	10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess.	10
Oriental Teinting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...T

ENGLISH
And Classical School.
P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for five mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Fredonian Academy.

THE Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 6th instant.

We state, for the information of those who may desire to patronise this institution, that all suitable accomodations requisite, can be procured in private families. The location is healthy, as well as the surrounding country. The people intelligent, and moral.

RUDIMENTS OF AN ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; Grammer, Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and History, per session,	$5 00
Geometry and Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology, per session,	$7 00
Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, per sesssion.	$10 00

L. B. GASTON. Principal.
Lincoln County, N. C., Sept. 4, 1841. 30...2t

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.
Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. S. P. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23....F

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

James Conner,
TYPE FOUNDER,
Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut;* that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Suporior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
Aug. 10, 1841. 23...F

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every *article in* the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.
May 25, 1841. 12...y

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

LOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.
Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE